

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1826.

[NO. 89.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by book-accounts, will please call and settle their accounts by cash or note. I would prefer the cash; but a note will do, provided I have some security of receiving payment in a reasonable time. I have taken into view the pressure of the times, and am disposed to give every indulgence I can, consistent with my situation. I hope this notice will be attended to, as it is disagreeable for me to be compelled to make collection forcibly.

SAM'L M'COMBE.

Charlotte, May 17, 1826.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him, and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords, his bar with the best of liquors, and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826.

The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good small farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall.

WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell County, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experience has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure. There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment.

A. C. M.

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John Stewart vs. Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste, R. SIMONTON, Clk.

3m91—price adv. \$4.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Notice.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, held on the 19th day of May ultimo, at the Court-House in Charlotte, I shall sell at public auction, on the 12th day of July next, at the Court-House door, and on a credit of twelve months, the

HOUSES & LOTS

where John Boyd, dec'd., formerly resided, and now occupied by Washington-Morris, Esq., together with two small tracts of land adjoining the town. Bonds and approved security will be required. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, if required.

THOS. BOYD, Guardian of S. E. Boyd.

Charlotte, June 1, 1826.

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136

ROBERT WATSON.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms,' by Gilbert McMaster." To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Patterson vs. Original Attachment, Wm. Smith and wife, levied on a negro man Elizabeth Smith, named Pat.

IT is ordered by Court that advertisement be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Clark vs. Original Attachment, levied on a negro man named Israel.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be had against him at the August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Springs vs. Original Attachment, levied on a negro boy named Planter, Samuel Smith, 14 years old.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

P. Barringer vs. Attachment levied in the hands of Eli Springs, and him

Sam'l. F. Love, summoned as garnishee. IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Cowan vs. Attachment levied in the hands of Eli Springs, and him

Sam'l. F. Love, summoned as garnishee. IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1826.

Samuel Beatty and his wife Sally, and Lucy Boyd, Nancy & Rebecca, William & John L. Zaway, minors, by their Guardian, Samuel Beatty, vs. Partition of lands.

John Davenport, William Davenport & Wesley Davenport, heirs at law of Wm. Davenport, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Davenport, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal three times within six weeks, giving notice to the said John Davenport that he appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why partition should not be made according to law, of two tracts of land lying in Lincoln county, one of 240 acres and the other of 205 acres, of which the said William Davenport died seized and possessed, otherwise the said partition will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of the said Court at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1826, and in the 50th year of the Independence of the United States.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement," By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MECKLENBURG INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. BINGHAM: It is but lately I have been apprised, that in certain sections even of this state, an entire confidence is not reposed in the propriety of our celebrating the 20th of May, 1775, as the anniversary of Mecklenburg Independence. They admit the éclat and transcendent importance of the fact, if existing as represented—they grant that the most important revolutions in governments have originated from circumscribed and apparently trivial occurrences—and under our presumption of these facts, concede to us the meed of originating the Independence of the United States—but pretend not to conceive why a procedure so daringly dignified, so highly worthy the pride and boast of the citizens, should have lain so long neglected and apparently forgotten, as never to have been handed forth to the world, under any form of public celebration, until the 5th of July, 1824, at Hopewell Church, as published in your Journal on the 18th of October following. The statement and documents brought forward in that address, they admit to be very ostensible and to place the subject in a pleasing attitude, but is not explicative of the apathy previously evidenced by the citizens of Mecklenburg on that subject.

To do away, in some degree, the improper impressions intended to be produced by such insinuations, I hope you will insert the conclusion of the valedictory address delivered at the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell's academy, on the 1st of June, 1809, and published in the Raleigh Minerva of the 10th of August, 1809; where it can be referred to.

Although the closing sentiments of that address do not exclusively apply to Mecklenburg, yet I hope you will not deem altogether irrelevant to the present political procedure.

"But, my fellow-citizens, to compress our view, let us limit our retrospect to the bounds of our own country. If, with propriety, Boston has been designated as the cradle of American Independence, Mecklenburg can boast the energies of manhood—the maturity of riper years—and the town of Charlotte must ever, with pre-eminent merit, bear the palm of making the first effectual effort in wresting from the British crown her fairest diamond; which now shines with resplendent lustre in the sacred wreath which entwines the brow of the goddess of American independence.

"On the 19th of May, 1775, a day sacredly exulting to every Mecklenburg bosom, two delegates, duly authorised, from each militia company in this county, met in Charlotte—after a cool and deliberate investigation of the causes and extent of our differences with Great Britain, and taking a view of the probable results—pledging their all in the support of their rights and liberties, they solemnly entered into and published a full and determined declaration of independence, renouncing for ever all allegiance, dependence on or connection with Great Britain—dissolved all judicial and military establishments emanating from the British crown—and established others on principles correspondent with their declaration, which went into immediate operation; all which were transmitted to Congress by express, and probably expedited the general declaration of Independence. May we ever act worthy of such predecessors.

"But when we look forward, our future prospects darken into gloom:—party spirit—civil discord, have immolated every republic that ever existed—on this rock the dreadful shipwreck has ever been completed—and wrecked on this alone, will our independence go to the bottom, to rise no more. I tax history, I challenge the universe to produce the destruction of a republic, when this was not a primary cause—stamped, thee, with eternal infamy be the man, who blows with the designing breath of faction the flame of discord.

"But, my country, when will the cessation of party spirit, of illiberal censure, of base invective, render thy existence secure, thy government energetic, and thy felicities permanent! A violent partizan is a foe to his country—is not the friend of man. When party spirit usurps the throne of the mind and assumes the dominion of reason—when prejudice obtains a surrender of the faculties—what absurdities are not believed, what evident truths denied, what violations of propriety and of principles committed. Borne on the wings of passion and party, he is precipitated into rashness of action, into injustice of decision. Let design, under this garb of patriotism, be execrated by every American bosom. The true federalist, the true republican, are equally patriots—away with this vassalage of party—

names without reality—principles without discrimination—the direful stratagems of characters sunk in profligacy, tired of the dull pursuits of civil life, big with complicated intentions, before which common immorality whitens into virtue—whose hearts evidence what the subtlest understanding cannot disguise, intentions of which the demoralization of our citizens is the mildest feature. Never, then, permit the man, polluted with the flame of party, to rest in the sanctuary of your confidence—allow him no influence over your principles, tho' in other respects the darling of your choice—from this he may become your country's deadliest foe.

"Let us, my fellow-citizens, stand united as Americans alone, in supporting our liberty and independence—let us guard with sacred attention our constitution, the repository of American happiness—and let us evidence our love of country, our patriotism, by promoting her interest; by venerating her laws and by honoring her administration.

"And may the gathering storm which now blackens our horizon, be dispelled—and may the dissipating cloud neither soil the honor nor tarnish the sacred wreath of American Independence."

I hope you will accede to a general invitation to your paper, of every statement which may elucidate our claim, or add to our information on this subject. Perhaps other earlier publications may have been made, with particular reference to this transaction.

MENTOR.

The following inscription for the monument of the Hon. John Gaillard, says a correspondent of the New Hampshire Statesman and Register, is generally supposed to be from the pen of Vice President Calhoun:

THIS MONUMENT

Is erected by the United States To the memory of JOHN GAILLARD, A Senator from the State of South Carolina, Who died at Washington, Feb. 20, 1826, In the discharge of his public duties. He was a man

Of manners plain, but engaging— Of an understanding vigorous and correct— And of integrity the most inflexible. He followed the wishes of his own State When they were the wishes of his country: And he connected himself with party Not "as an instrument of ambition," But as a living depository of principle. All his ends were public ends, And all the arts by which he sought to obtain them

Were manly arts. He deserted no friends when they were assailed— And he united himself with no enemies For the sake of increasing his own power. He could support a government Which was not administered by his friends— And he could oppose measures which he deemed

Wrong, with firmness, Without coarseness and rancour, Amidst the most violent conflicts of parties. And in the discussion of momentous questions, He never for a moment, Lost the character of a gentleman. During the time that he presided over the Senate,

He treated its members As if they were all his friends— And, by such conduct, he made them so. In all appointments, which it was his duty to make,

He sought to gratify his own judgment, And not the feelings, passions, or wishes, Of himself, or of others. And by his rigid adherence to the rules Framed with so much wisdom For the government of the Senate, He preserved that good order,

Without which public business is retarded— The feelings of the members excited and insulted— And the dignity of the body lost. May his successors,

In the high office of presiding over the Senate— That great assembly of the States— REFLECT That this monument will be their reproach, If they neglect to remember And resemble him.

The Board of Visitors appointed to attend the annual examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy at West Point assembled on Monday, the 5th ult. when Gen. Samuel Houston, a Representative in Congress from Tennessee, was unanimously elected President of the Board, and Professor Ticknor, of Harvard University, Secretary. In announcing this information, the New-York Times, to which we are indebted for it, adds, "Col. White of Florida, one of the visitors, was in this city on Saturday, and spoke in the highest terms of the flourishing condition of the Institution, the Police, and good management of the Officers, and the uncommon proficiency and improvement of the Cadets." Nat. Journal.

White Clay.—A large bed of pure White Clay has been discovered on the farm of Capt. Luce, at Martha's Vineyard. Such a material was long sought for in this country, without success. It has been considered the principal or only thing necessary to enable us to make ware as fine as that of Europe and China. It is hoped that our chemists, glass manufacturers and potters will make immediate experiments on this material, and ascertain its qualities and to what uses it is peculiarly applicable. Boston paper.

From the Upland Union.

Important Discovery.—Mr. Aaron Hannum, a respectable citizen of this county, has discovered a sovereign remedy for the expulsion of Worms from children—the remedy is simple and one that can be obtained at all seasons of the year. The following are a few of the particulars as related to us. He says, while several of his children were going to their grandmother's in April last, on a visit, they for amusement, took from the limbs or twigs of the Cedar trees, what is generally called the Cedar Apple or Knot. One of them who had been always very much afflicted with worms, since the age of two years old (now between six and seven) and every thing had been done for her in the power of a skillful physician for their expulsion, but all to no effect, and was in a very delicate state of health, ate several of the Apples—the consequence was, that several Worms were expelled from her—the remedy was again administered, and in twelve hours three hundred and upwards came from her. Mr. H. to be satisfied as to its efficacy gave the Apples to five of his children, who were all in good health—it had the same effect as upon the first—he also ate several of the Apples himself, and the effect was the same. Thus through the medium of mere chance, perhaps one of the best remedies, and the most simple has been discovered. Mr. H. makes the above public with a view to benefit his fellow citizens, an act in our opinion truly praiseworthy.—He recommends to those who feel disposed to try the experiment, that the Apples should be eaten nine mornings in succession, fasting—if dry, to be pounded fine, and taken in Molasses—or eat them just as they come from off the tree. At this season of the year, the Apple or Knot is to be found in great abundance on the Cedar trees.

To prevent infection from the typhus fever.—The sum of \$5,000 is said to have been voted by parliament to Dr. J. C. Smith, for the publication of the following recipe:—Six drachms of powdered saltpetre, six drachms of oil of vitrol—mix them in a teacup, by adding one drachm of the oil at a time: the cup to be placed, during preparation, on a hot hearth or plate of iron, and the mixture to be stirred with a tobacco pipe: the cup to be placed in different parts of the sick room.

FLORIDA.—Col. Dummett has informed the Editor of the East Florida Herald, that he has planted about 60 acres in Sugar Cane, and is very confident of success. He is said to be an experienced planter, whose judgment is much relied on.

A letter from Tallahassee of the date of the 27th of April, says the country is all which it has been described to be. The soil is productive, and its produce is of the most valuable description. It is healthy, airy, and well watered, and presents every advantage to the agriculturist. Here he may settle with the assurance of enjoying every luxury, and of obtaining wealth as rapidly as he could desire, after passing through a year of privation while his crops are coming to maturity. Provisions are at present very scarce. Flour is at \$11 per barrel, Corn at \$2.50 per bushel, or \$10 a \$12 per barrel.

By the exertions of the Governor and the Agent (Col. Humphreys,) the Indians have surrendered many of the runaway slaves who fled into their nation, and when the Governor left the agency the Chiefs were expected in a few days, with all the absconding slaves belonging to our citizens, who yet remained in the nation. Several hundred slaves, which are supposed to be now in the nation, it is ascertained, passed over to the British Islands on the Gulf, about the time the country was delivered up to the United States.

INDIANA.—A species of worm, commonly called the army worm, has made its appearance in the neighborhood of New-Albany, in such formidable numbers as to defy every effort of the farmer to check their progress, eating down whole fields, and destroying every vestige of wheat and timothy. The young corn has been also much injured.

In July last, the Pollux Dutch sloop of war, captain Eeg, discovered a new and well peopled island in the Pacific, to which the name of Nederlandich Island was given. Its latitude and longitude laid down at 7 deg. 10 min. S. and 177 deg. 33 min. 16 sec. E. from Greenwich. The natives were athletic and fierce, great thieves, and from showing no symptoms of fear when muskets were discharged, evidently unacquainted with fire arms.

The late John M'Lean, esq. of Boston, having bestowed upon the Massachusetts General Hospital \$95,871 66 already received, besides \$25,000 more which will be payable on the decease of his widow, the Trustees commemorate this instance of liberality by conferring on the Hospital for the Insane, at Charlestown, which is a part of the Massachusetts General Hospital establishment, the name of "The M'Lean Asylum for the Insane."

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

Committee of Grievance—Report No. 1.

Never have men acted from the impulse of more laudable, praiseworthy and disinterested motives, than those which now actuate us; and torturing as it is to true modesty, to eulogize our present undertaking, yet candour, and a proper respect for the opinion of others, compel us to declare our object as expressed in the motto above.

We act in the capacity of a committee; our aim is the public good; and to the public we hold ourselves amenable, in the same manner that a parliamentary or congressional committee would be held by the authority which constituted it.—The real friends of the public (avoided enemies it never had) will therefore pardon us, when they find, in the course of business, that we roughly handle a *pretended* one, in order to bring him with his deeds to the light. However, we shall never interfere with individual interest, unless the public good actually requires it; and even then, our interference shall be characterized by the utmost official compassion. Although we act under the highest authority, and from which there is no appeal,—namely, the public, yet we would rather be distinguished for kindness than cruelty, for beauty than deformity; and we prefer convincing by persuasion, not by force. We have as much regard for the public good as Mr. Randolph or Mr. M'Duffie; and although our influence is more circumscribed, and our characters less elevated, yet we have as good a right to make a noise in the world as they have. Suffer us then, with all the authority which, in our official capacity, we are allowed to claim, to present as the first grievances upon our list,

*The busy-bodies who walk about town;
The inveterate chewers of tobacco; and
The excessive hard drinkers.*

The first named persons contrive to keep up a little life, as they term it, in the village, let matters go as they will. Never was a Washington City Editor possessed of more original, inventive genius, than those characters can truly claim; in fact, their ingenuity and address in prying into other people's business is so great, that we hazard nothing in saying, if folks only have ears, they can be infallibly set together by them. *Verbum sapienti.*

The second named persons are in a great measure harmless offenders—they do not wish to injure the public, but merely to enjoy an innocent gratification, which they derive from the constant mastication of a narcotic weed, vulgarly called tobacco. Little do they imagine that the public loses by this, in several respects—in the first place, their talents are smothered, suffocated, with the stench of tobacco; their taste is blunted, and the rules of politeness violated. It is no doubt for this reason that our literary gentlemen, instead of pursuing some congenial employment, and at times enriching the columns of the *Catawba Journal* with the productions of genius and taste, are content, after having acquired learning, to let their fine ideas evaporate in the fumes of a cigar, and to chew and smoke away the balance of their lives. So that in place of opening their mouths in favor of their country and its institutions, they literally shut up and stop them with tobacco. Viewing matters in this light, we feel justified in entering down all tobacco chewers as public grievances;—but were we to take into account the loss of health, the miseries of indigestion, we should call them suicides.

Now what shall we say about the third named persons? How we shall report those fiery nosed, bloated checked disciples of Bacchus, who daily perambulate our streets? If the telling of a lie and the chewing of tobacco be termed a grievance, what ought this to be termed, which produces both these, and ten times as much? Don't be frightened, good friends, we seek your reformation; it is on that account that you are numbered among our grievances; and it is in this way only that you could merit our attention. Be assured, we shall not refer you to President Nott or Doct. Rush; we find references nearer home. Suffer us to point out, for one moment, that empty pocket which we discover dangling about through a ragged hole in your coat—suffer us to contrast the enormity of your crime with the crimson colors of your nose, and to send you home to your broken-hearted wives and starving children, where, if you yet have a conscience, you will receive a more eloquent appeal than we could possibly make. Take this lesson before breakfast—and then go to work, to labor, and to prayer. Leave off setting yourselves on fire, for you are not as combustible as you imagine. And instead of grievances, you will soon become useful members of the community; instead of being found among those who represent Bedlam broke loose, you will find contentment and happiness at home, in the bosom of your family. The little change which the "hard times" had left with you, will now be prudently expended for the necessities of life; and instead of lying all night before shop doors, like an old stump, for boys to squirt dirty water upon, you will rise up early, with

health and sobriety in your countenance, and without being afraid to look any white man in the face—"plucked as a brand from the burning," your awful escape will incite you to greater diligence in serving your day and generation than would otherwise have been expected. All which is respectfully submitted.

D. H. V. Chairman.

U. B. Z. Secretary.

We have read the *circulars* of several of the members of Congress. They generally breathe a patriotic and encouraging spirit. We have been particularly struck with that of Mr. REED, the newly elected Senator from the State of Mississippi. Senators have not generally been in the habit of addressing circulars to their constituents; but the reason which induced Mr. Reed, in this instance, to deviate from their usual silence, appears very proper and sufficient—that is, the death of Mr. RANKIN, the only Representative from the State, by which the People were deprived of their accustomed means of information. Mr. Reed discusses the Panama question with much ability, and clearly shows that the interests of the Southern States, more than any other, required that the United States should be represented at the Congress. Although he acknowledges that he had prejudices against Mr. Adams, "when I perceived," says he, "that he was pursuing an enlarged and liberal course of policy, favorable to republican principles at home, and to liberty in the American hemisphere, I did not feel myself called upon by the wishes of my constituents, or my own devotion to the cause of the country, to oppose his measures, right or wrong." It is impossible to peruse Mr. Reed's circular without being persuaded that in selecting him as one of her Senators, Mississippi has confided her interests to faithful, able, and independent hands; and that by sending such men to the general councils she cannot fail to increase her weight in the Union.

Nat. Journal.

The declaration, that the friends of Mr. Adams believe that his administration will not continue longer than the present term, is certainly far from the fact. His friends were never more united, never more sanguine of his re-election, and never more disposed to accord him every proper support, than at present. They have not a doubt of his success at a second trial, and they have no fear whatever, that the election will come before Congress; as they are firm in the conviction that the people will decide it in his favour. The great ado, therefore, that is making to convince the people of the fears of his friends in his behalf, is only a crafty device, to build up the forlorn hope of opposition. Stratagem in war, often achieves more than strength, and our political adversaries have practically adopted the maxim.

[Trenton True Amer.]

The editor of the *Cape Fear Recorder*, a paper which advocated the interests of Mr. Crawford in the late Presidential Election, speaking of the present state of parties and the crusade getting up against the administration, says:—

"We frankly avow, that if ours had been 'a voice potential,' in the controversy for the Presidency, that controversy would have had a different issue. We are not, however, the enemies of the administration. We are disposed to 'judge it by its measures.' We will endeavor to keep ourselves free from the trammels of party; and to judge it in a spirit of fairness and candour. We will, at all times, give our testimony in favor of such measures, as we may conceive to be legal and proper. At the same time, we hold ourselves at liberty to reprobate its policy, when that policy appears to be incompatible with the interests of our country. We will applaud with pleasure; we will censure with reluctance; we will not lend our voice to swell the clamor, which is raised against the administration; we will not yield ourselves to assist any party in embarrassing its operations to the injury of the country; we will not aid the attempt of party to 'destroy the administration, by any means, *fas aut nefas*.'"

The Carlisle (Pennsylvania) Gazette asserts that the late meeting in Philadelphia was not called by the friends of Gen. Jackson, nor intended to promote his advancement; but that the name of the General was merely used, or *abused*, to cover the designs of the friends of Mr. Calhoun, which point to no other end than the further elevation of the Vice-President. The Carlisle paper, in which these assertions are made, is a Jackson paper to the back bone, and seems to dislike *skin-deep* impressions.

The Huntsville (Alabama) Advocate says—"We hope the people will in season think for themselves, and learn to put a due estimate upon the veracity and sincerity of those who make it their duty to oppose every act of the administration, whether right or wrong. Such men would find fault with the administration of any human being, or even of an Angel from Heaven."

General Intelligence.

MISSISSIPPI FALLS.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 21.

The packet ship *Silas Richards*, Capt. Holdredge, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 24th of May, and brought regular advices to that date.

We are sorry to have to state that Missolonghi was taken by the Turks on the 22d of April; but the cause of the Greeks does not appear to have been hopeless, as it was now believed that the Christian Powers were about to interfere in her behalf.

Business in Liverpool, &c. was improving, and the sales of cotton had increased, at small advance.

LONDON, MAY 14.—Despatches were received on Monday morning at the Colonial Office, from Major General the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, the Lord High Commissioner, pro tempore, in the Ionian Islands, announcing that the fate of the long disputed fortress of Missolonghi was finally decided on the night of the 22d and 23d ultimo.

It appears that the garrison having become desperate from the total want of provisions, and the failure of the Greek fleet under admiral Miaulis, to throw supplies into the town, determined to retire from the place. A sortie was accordingly made by 300 men, under two Chieftains, with the hope to gain one of the batteries upon the sea shore, which was defended by a large body of Arabs; and the town was partially set fire to at the same time, with the view of diverting the attention of the besiegers.

It was hoped, that by this attack, a way would be opened for the remainder of the garrison; but this plan had been foreseen by the Turks, and their posts so strongly reinforced, that, after attempting in vain to force a passage, by carrying the battery, the body, led by the two Chieftains, dispersed, and endeavoured to save themselves by gaining the mountains.

They then poured into the town, and put to the sword, or made prisoners, all who opposed them.

The loss sustained by the Turks on this occasion, is not reported; but the obstinacy of the conflict may be estimated by the fact, that although between 2 and 3000 Greeks perished in that town and at the foot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been taken alive. Of the women and children, a considerable number are said to have destroyed themselves, or to have been drowned; but above 3000 have been returned as prisoners.

The alarm created by their dispersion was quickly communicated to those who were to follow on this hazardous enterprise, who now abandoned their posts, and sought shelter in small numbers, in the most tenable places in the neighborhood of the town.—In the midst of the confusion, the Turkish troops rushed on from the sea and the land side, and took possession of the fortifications to which, as a signal of victory, they set fire.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, MAY 17.

We perceive that the fall of Missolonghi has excited some uneasiness among the friends of Greece, for the ultimate condition of that long suffering, and interesting country. In making known the above unfortunate event on Monday last, we thought it right to add, that the final issue of the war was not likely, in our judgment, to depend on any relative superiority attainable thro' military successes, by the Turkish Government over the Greek nation: and such is our conviction still.

The readers of the Times may rely upon the information conveyed to them, and repeated, in former numbers of this Journal, on the authority of our foreign correspondents, as to the nature and political results of his Grace the Duke of Wellington's embassy to the Court of St. Petersburg. On that subject, we distinctly stated, that the Duke only failed where failure was inevitable, in the efforts which he was compelled to make, for preventing, if such a thing were possible, a contest between the Russian empire and the Porte, on points not immediately connected with the war now raging between the Greeks and the latter power.

Respecting Greece, however, the Duke succeeded in a manner the most absolute and complete. The independence of Greece was secured by his representations to the Russian Cabinet. Her release from Turkey was not left contingent on the precarious issue of her own military resources and exertions. Her fortresses might be captured and her brave men slaughtered, and legions of Arabs might overrun the fields of the Morea; but the resolution was announced by England, and Russia concurred in it, unequivocally, that Greece should no longer exist as a slave to the Turks. Let, therefore, the friends of general liberty dismiss their fears for the result of this sanguinary conflict—Greece will, ere long, be free: and, instead of the future being rendered more doubtful by the fall of the fortress recently captured—an event calamitous only for the innocent blood which it has cost—we are inclined to think that the moment of liberation to the Greeks will be hastened by it rather than retarded. Turkey will become more insolent and unsparring: England, therefore, must, for the sake of honor and humanity, be more prompt in the develop-

ment of her policy, and more vigorous and peremptory in its enforcements. If, indeed, we have allowed that the point of the late negotiation which miscarried was one which no address or talent could then have secured, so we are bound to express our regret that the object which has been attained with Russia, by negotiation, has not been more energetically followed up and realized in favor of Greece, by our diplomatic agents at Constantinople. Though the end will be the same, a frightful mass of intermediate suffering has already flowed from the vain attempt to apply the instrument of reasoning, where cannon balls only were likely to obtain a hearing.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 24.

The Market.—Our cotton market, for some days, has assumed a more spirited appearance than at any time previously this year, and an advance of 3d per pound has been obtained on the prices of the 13th instant. The sales from that day to the 19th, inclusive, amount to 13,240 bags of all sorts, of which 12,600 were American, viz. 7,970 Uplands 54 to 74—average, 6.11-16d; 2,610 Orleans, 6.5-8 to 84; 1,600 Alabama, 6 to 74; and 120 Sea Islands. Of the sales, the speculators took about 5,000 bags; but spinners were the largest purchasers. On Saturday, Monday, and yesterday, there was a steady demand from the trade at the above prices; speculators have also taken a few, and the sales are estimated at 6,000 bags.

From a Parliamentary Document it is proved, that the laboring classes of England have for some years, exhibited a gradual decline towards a state of utter poverty and humiliating dependence! While the population, since 1776, has increased as only one to three, pauperism has increased as more than 12 to 3, that is, from 15 to 61. An augmenting proportion of human misery every year is a frightful picture.

Hayti.—Since our last, says the Maine Intelligencer, we have seen other letters from Hayti, which lesson, in no degree, the dark colored picture, we then drew, of Haytien affairs. These letters state, that nothing but the personal influence of General Magny, who commands in the North, has prevented the blacks from breaking out, in open rebellion, against the Government, and seizing the property, if not sacrificing the lives of the whites and mulattoes. This patriotic chief, himself a black, is brave, generous, and humane—a lover of peace and order—and zealous for maintaining the Government, as it now stands; but, should his army, in a moment of strong excitement, and forgetful of his paternity towards them, cut him off, a state of things might arise, as destructive as the wildest scenes that were exhibited during the insurrectionary war between Christophe and Pétion. In such an event, the property of strangers, on both sides, would be sacrificed.

We have in our hands the official Gazette of Lisbon down to the 11th ult. inclusive. It mentions no domestic change of any moment. The number of the 2d of May announces that the Portuguese nation is giving to the world, the beautiful example of constant internal tranquility and respect for legitimate government; and that the baleful spirit of party, if it do exist at all in Portugal, is kept down by public opinion. The Gazette is chiefly occupied by quotations from Paris and London papers; not later in date, of course, than those which have been received in this country. It contains the comments of the London Courier on the President's Panama message, and an account of some of Mr. Randolph's philippics.

On the 29th April, a Portuguese line of battle ship sailed from the Tagus for Brazil, having on board a deputation of Portuguese noblemen, whose errand was to persuade the Emperor Don Pedro to return to his European dominions.

Nat. Gaz.

The following article is taken from the London Morning Chronicle. The extract made by the Chronicle, is an account of the altercation in the House of Representatives between Mr. M'Duffie and Mr. Trimble.

"We received last night, through the North and South American Coffee-house, American papers to the 13th April.

"The following is stated, in the *Democratic Press*, to have been the cause of the duel between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph.

"In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Randolph had been permitted by the presiding officer, Mr. Calhoun, on more occasions than one, to call Mr. Clay a gambler and a blackleg. Mr. Clay gave Mr. Randolph opportunity to explain, by calling upon him in writing, to know whether he intended to call him a political gambler, or to attach the infamy of such epithets to his private life? Mr. Randolph declined any explanation."

"It would seem from the above, that though Mr. Clay strove hard for the distinction so convenient to our Legislators, between *personal* and *political* character, it was rejected by his adversary. If he allowed that he meant gambler and blacklegs politically, and not personally, all would have been well. These distinctions are yet too subtle for the Americans.

"From the following extract it appears that a good foundation is laid for further duels. We wish the American orators would not borrow so much of their ora-

tory from the *chef d'oeuvre* of our Minerva Press. To be a great man in an American Senate, one must be able to flash with the eyes and move the eye-brows at a terrific rate."

New Orleans papers to the 29th ult. received by yesterday's mail, state that the Mississippi had risen six inches, and another swell was anticipated. At Mr. Lacoste's plantation, two leagues below the town, the Levee had given way and the waters rushed through in a torrent one hundred feet wide. Hands were engaged in repairing the breach, by whom it was expected to be re-established in a very short period. Another breach was made by the waters about four miles below, but the damage was repaired in three or four hours. *Charleston Courier.*

We learn from the Arkansas Gazette of May 23d, that of a party of ten or twelve, that were engaged in catching wild horses, on the Foe-Washita, a branch of the Red River, five were killed by a party of Indians, believed to be *Pawnees*.

Some difficulties have arisen between the Cherokees and Osages in Arkansas. A council has been held at Cantonment Gibson, where the Cherokees demanded of the Osages satisfaction for the murder of some of their people, and restitution for several horses which had been stolen by the latter nation. The council broke up without an accommodation of their differences. The Osages objected to treating, in consequence of the recent death of their Agent, Col. M'Nair, and positively refused to make the satisfaction required by the other party, until another Agent should be appointed. The consequence of their refusal was an immediate declaration of war against them by the Cherokees—but, through the intercession of Col. Arbuckle, they have consented to suspend hostilities for the space of three months, for the purpose of giving the Osages farther time to deliberate upon the matter, and for the appointment of an Agent, and receipt of instructions from this City, which, it is hoped, may have a tendency to prevent an effusion of blood between the parties.

Nat. Journal.

Attempt to Rob.—We learn that, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Thursday the 15th ult. about 10 miles south of Halifax C. H. Va. a young gentleman by the name of Penick, of Cumberland county, in the same State, was attacked by a robber, who presented a pistol as he passed him, and demanded his money. Mr. P. told him that he could not get at his money without alighting from his horse. He was then ordered to dismount; and while getting out his pocket book, the villain let his pistol down, when Mr. P. struck him with his fist, which stunned him so as to enable him to trip him, and, with the assistance of a pine limb that was near, succeeded in conquering him. In the course of half an hour, a gentleman, who called himself Major Burks, came up and took possession of him, and promised to hand him over to the officers of justice. Mr. P. then proceeded on his journey, and learnt on the way, that the robber had stolen 2 horses, a brace of pistols, and a watch, in the same neighborhood, a few days before; and that the owners of the horses were in pursuit of him. The robber appeared to be about 30 years of age, he is a low stout built fellow, very broad across the shoulders, has a frowning countenance, and said he was from the Forked Deer, in West Tennessee. He was on foot, and had on a small knapsack, made of osenaburgs. It was supposed by the neighbors, that he had some accomplices, concealed in the woods, who had the stolen horses in charge.

Raleigh Star.

The Editors of the New York American have been fined \$1400, by the Court of Delaware county, New-York, for a libel on Gen. Root, late Lieutenant Governor of that State, in charging him with being intoxicated in the chair of the Senate on the 5th of August, 1824. The Editors gave the truth in evidence, but the charge of the Judge prevented their deriving all the benefit of such proof, and they have appealed to the Supreme Court.

In the course of this trial, many witnesses were examined, and it is remarkable that they flatly contradicted each other, one party swearing positively that Gen. Root was drunk and was an intemperate man, and the other swearing as positively that he was not drunk nor usually intemperate. M. M. Noah, Governor, Judge, Editor, &c. &c. having testified that the Gen. was sober, Mr. Roberts, Editor of the *old Advocate*, being called on to prove Mr. N's character, swore that he would not believe him on his oath in a case Mr. N. was interested in.

Fayetteville Observer.

Mr. Niles says, in his last Register, under the head of Georgia—"Meetings are getting up in the several counties of this State, to gather the sense of the people as to the old and new treaty with the Creeks. At some of them, the *Executive*, for making the new treaty, is severely denounced; but the *Senate*, for almost unanimously approving it, is not censured."

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1826.

NATIONAL JUBILEE.

The anniversary of our Independence was celebrated in this place on the 4th instant. A national salute, by the *Lafayette Artillery*, ushered in the day; after which the company paraded through the streets, and closed their exercises with a *feu de joie*. At 12 o'clock, a large number of citizens repaired to the Presbyterian church, where the exercises were commenced by the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, in an address to the Throne of Grace; after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Joseph Wilson, Esq. accompanied with some appropriate and interesting remarks. The orator of the day, Mr. Alexander, being prevented by sickness from attending, the Rev. Mr. Cottrell made a short address to the audience, replete with patriotic feeling and truly American sentiments. The exercises were then closed with prayer and singing.

At 2 o'clock, a respectable number of gentlemen, from the town and its vicinity, sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Watson; and among them were several of the venerable relics of the revolution, who were invited to partake, "without money, and without price." After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk, accompanied with discharges of cannon; and the festivities of the day closed without the occurrence of any thing to interrupt or disturb the harmony of the occasion.

TOASTS.

1. *The Day we celebrate*—The first great Jubilee in the calendar of American Freedom.
2. *Washington*—His name shall last till the last syllable of recorded time.
3. *Adams, Jefferson, Carroll*—The surviving three of those who signed the Declaration of Independence—The memorable wrecks of a great age.
4. The memory of those who offered up their lives on the altar of liberty in the revolutionary war.
5. *The President of the U. States*—An accomplished Statesman—May his administration redound to the glory and prosperity of our common country.
6. The Heads of Departments.
7. *Our National and State Legislators*—We yield our respect and confidence to such of them as are an honor to their office; not to those whose office is their honor.
8. *The Army*—Our country's pride—its best defence. An enlightened policy will cherish and protect it.
9. *The Army*—It conquered the conquerors of Europe—The history of the last war furnishes its best eulogy.
10. *Jackson, Brown, Scott, Gaines, and the other heroes of the late war*—They have filled the measure of their own, and of their country's glory.
11. *The Star-spangled Banner*—
"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe, but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?"
12. *The Constitution of the U. States*—"We shall better observe its spirit, if we look into it more and talk about it less."
13. *The Constitution of N. Carolina*—While we acknowledge its excellencies, we cannot be blind to its defects. A convention can remedy the one, without impairing the other.
14. *Political and Religious Tolerance*—It is the grave of oppression and slavery.
15. *State Rights, and the Rights of the General Government*—A strict regard for each, will ensure the safety of both.
16. *The Republics of the two Americas*—May liberty ever be their watchword.
17. *Our sister Republics of America*—May they be as perpetual as their cause is glorious.
18. *Internal Improvement*—Success to its friends; confusion to the counsels of its opposers.
19. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—Protection to all; undue preference to none.
20. *Education*—The perennial fountain from which will issue streams to freshen and beautify the moral face of nature. May its interests be no longer neglected by those who ought most to prize it, because indebted to it for all that is valuable in the privileges which they enjoy.
21. *The University of N. Carolina*—The pride and ornament of the State.
22. *The Executive and Heads of Departments of N. Carolina*—Native sons of the State: their integrity secures to them the love and gratitude of their fellow-citizens.
23. *Mecklenburg*—It was here our Independence was first promulgated—here may its principles ever be sacredly cherished.
24. *The American Fair*—May they, like their mothers of the revolution, cheerfully submit to any privation, when our rights and liberties are in danger; and whether in war or in peace, bless us with their smiles.

* Vide Mr. McDuffie's speech, in 1822.

If the assertions made in certain opposition prints, of the unpopularity of the present administration be correct, whence the necessity for the assiduous and anxious industry which they display to convince their readers that it is so? If a house is evidently falling, it needs no labour and repeated efforts to induce its occupants to desert it, nor to satisfy the by-standers of the fact. The fact will speak for itself. On the other hand, if we see certain individuals endeavouring to convince the tenants and by-standers that the house is falling, when it has neither erred from its perpendicular, nor

shown the least indication of insecurity, it is a fair presumption that either these clamorous alarmists have raised the outcry to further some ill design, or that their vision is so diseased that it cannot discern things as they are. The continued efforts of the opposition writers to induce the belief that the administration are falling into contempt, are intended to produce the effect which they profess to communicate. Light and truth they reject; because light and truth are against them; their object is to shut out one, and pervert the other. The decision as to the popularity or unpopularity of the administration rests where it ought to be—with the people. Let a few scattered papers pour out invective after invective, until the fountains of vituperation are exhausted, still the wisdom and virtue of the people will readily separate truth from falsehood, and reward honor and infamy, by a correct and an inflexible judgment, where integrity of motive merits the one, and where impurity of purpose claims the other. By that test let the administration and their enemies be tried.

Nat. Journal.

Extract from the speech of Gov. Lincoln to the Legislature of Massachusetts.
"The period has long since passed in which the manufacturing interest could be regarded as unfavorable to commerce, or inconsistent with the prosperity of an agricultural people. Domestic fabrics now furnish the means of extensive trade, and the best markets for the products of the soil, are found at the doors of our own work shops. The surprising influence of these institutions in promoting the general improvement of the country, may be witnessed where they are situated. Look but to the villages of Lowell and of Ware, places where the very wastes of nature, as if by the magic of machinery, have been suddenly converted into scenes of busy population, of useful industry, and of wealth! Regard the effect in a financial point of view, upon the resources of the government! The former valuation of the towns, of which the sites of those villages were, but recently, the mere by-places, hardly exceeded the amount of property which has been thus artificially created! At the same time, the neighboring estates have appreciated, the value of farms has been enhanced, and their cultivation encouraged, by an increased demand for their produce. The physical force of the State is strengthened by the organization of additional militia corps, from an augmented population; and its moral condition improved, by affording occupation to a class of poor and dependant families, which before were in idleness, for want of means of employment, and in ignorance, from a denial of opportunities for instruction."

Cape-Fear.—We are glad to hear that Mr. James, the Superintendent of the Work on the River between Wilmington and Fayetteville, is succeeding equal to the most sanguine expectations, in removing the obstructions which have heretofore impeded the navigation, having dislodged upwards of one hundred trees and logs from the bed of the River; several of which Mr. Fulton had pointed out in his Report as being very formidable. Indeed, Mr. James has experienced no difficulty in removing every obstruction which he has yet met with.

We have also pleasure in stating, that Mr. Cassidy, will shortly have the new Boat ready for the Dredging Machine, the bottom being already planked over, and nearly all the timber in.

Raleigh Register.

We are informed that Mr. Jerah Stone, of Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. J. has constructed a Steam Gun, which is discharged two hundred times in a minute, throwing a ball, at each discharge, with much greater force than a common rifle. The gun is easily directed, and with the apparatus, (weighing only 5 cwt) is easily transported on wheels. The expense of constructing the gun is not great, and the principle of it is applicable to one of any desirable caliber. It is supposed that Mr. Stone does not claim entire originality in this application of steam power, but only very great improvement. Mr. Stone has constructed a fowling piece, which with powder and ball, can be discharged fifteen times in a minute.

Potomac American.

New-Hampshire State Prison.—The sales of hammered stone during the year ending the 1st inst. have amounted to \$15,050; giving a net profit on this branch of the establishment of \$6,766. The receipts on all the accounts for the year beyond the expenditures, amounted to \$5,640.

From actual examination of the subject, it is said that in the United States there are 102 canals made, making, and projected.

Doctor Holley, late president of Transylvania University, is about to take a tour through Europe, with about half a dozen young gentlemen of Lexington, under his charge, for which they are to pay him \$1500 each.

Republicanism.—The Governor of the State of Rhode Island has recently been elected a *fire warden* in the town of Providence.

SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION.

A Fire broke out about one o'clock on Saturday, the 24th ult. in the house of Mr. John Conner, saddler and harness-maker, on the West side of King-st. A few doors above Boundary-street. The flames had made such progress before the alarm was given, that it was with much difficulty Mr. Conner and his workmen, who slept upon the premises, escaped. Mrs. C. and her children were fortunately at Sullivan's Island. The wind blew fresh at West, and the houses immediately adjoining and opposite, being of wood, the flames spread with great rapidity, and by four o'clock in the morning, all the houses on the East side King-street, from the corner of Boundary-street to Inspection-street, except the brick house of Mr. George Miller, at the corner of the latter, were destroyed, together with all the back buildings attached to them. On the West side of King-street, all the houses from the corner of Boundary-street up to Vanderhorst-street, except the brick house belonging to the estate of the late Maj. Samuel Robertson, on the corner of Vanderhorst-street, and two wooden houses next adjoining it, one belonging to the same estate, the other to Mr. David Lewis, with most of the out-buildings in the rear, extending back to the Orphan House enclosure, were likewise consumed.

The whole number of houses burnt, amounts to upwards of 30, besides out-buildings—most of them occupied as stores and dwellings. From the rapidity with which the flames spread, a very small portion only of the goods and furniture in them was saved, and in a damaged state. The loss of property in Buildings, Goods and Furniture is consequently very great. No correct estimation can well be made yet; but it is generally supposed to be considerably above one hundred thousand dollars. About \$26,000 only, we understand, of the entire loss, was covered.

Chas. Courier.

An alligator was recently taken in the river at Newbern, which was 12 feet 6 inches in length, whose expanded jaws seemed sufficiently capacious to contain a full grown boy. Another of these voracious animals was taken some time since. Their appearance has caused alarm.

DIED.

On the 26th ult. aged 24 years, Mrs. Rachel M. Rodgers, consort of Mr. John Rodgers, of this county. She left an infant a few weeks old, with a numerous circle of mourning relatives and friends, and especially a bereaved husband, to lament their deplorable loss. While many are permitted to remain, who blast their own enjoyments and relish not their social blessings, a sovereign God often bids death enter the abodes of domestic comfort to separate kindred spirits, and to prostrate the sweetest, fairest earthly prospects. It is ours to submit, and adore. "All flesh is grass." Our rest is not here. The believer's change is gain in itself. The deceased bore her agonizing sufferings, which lasted nearly two weeks, with much christian patience, and contemplated their termination with entire resignation. Though under the full belief of approaching dissolution, and possessing the acutest sensibility respecting her eternal state and her appearance shortly before God's awful bar, yet the word of God was her staff; a redeeming God, her confidence. Her faith was supported, it met her fears, it triumphed. She experienced Asher's blessing, "as thy days, so shall thy strength be."

Communicated.

DIED, at New-Haven, on the 9th ult. Rev. JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D. L. D. aged 65 years. Dr. Morse from his earliest years possessed a feeble constitution; yet with careful attention to his habits of life, he enjoyed a comfortable degree of health, and was enabled to sustain an uncommon share of mental effort. Few men have been as industrious—few have been as useful. His eminent services in the Church, and as an author, will cause his memory to be blessed, by many generations.

The first Anniversary

OF the *Charlotte Sunday School Society*, will be celebrated in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on Sunday, the 22d instant; at which time a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, the report of the Board of Managers read, and a collection in aid of the funds taken up. It is also expected that several lay gentlemen, will address the meeting. And as it is in contemplation, at the same time, to enter into an *Auxiliary Union*, the beneficial results of which will extend to the remotest neighborhoods and congregations, within the county, it is earnestly hoped that all those most interested will be present.

Those friendly to the cause of religion, to the morals of the rising generation, and to the charities of the present day, are respectfully invited to attend—their mites will be thankfully received. Notice of the hour of meeting will be given by the ringing of the bell.

J. H. NORMENT, Secretary to the Board of Managers.

July 8, 1826. 2c90

Taken by Mistake.

OR stolen, from Capt. Davidson's blacksmith's shop, in Charlotte, on the 4th instant, a *Flaid Cloak*, (small red stripe) brown velvet collar, lined with fine green flannel, and partly worn. If taken by mistake, the person having it, will confer a favor by returning it to the subscriber; if stolen, a reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the cloak and detection of the thief.

ALEXANDER M'LUKE.

July 7. 17-6.—894.

Notice.

THE public are cautioned against trading for a number of notes, one given by me to J. McKim, the amount of which was seventy-one dollars and some cents, dated in the year 1822; the other notes to J. Williamson, neither amount a date recollecting. Having already paid these notes to Williamson, I am determined not to pay them again.

THOS. B. SMITH.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he now lives, containing 156 ACRES of good quality, well wooded, and well watered, and suitable for the cultivation of corn, cotton, &c. There is an excellent meadow on it, a thrifty apple orchard, a spring equal to any, a good barn, dwelling house, and out-houses. Terms will be made known, on application to the subscriber. JAMES BYRAM, jun. July 7, 1826.—3c91.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of July, 1826.

- A.
Capt. W. B. Alexander, Zenas C. Alexander, Ephraim Alexander, David Alexander, Margaret Atchison.
- B.
Walker Brown, Wm. Belot, Thos. P. Berryhill, Loren Bates, R. Barnett, Richard A. Boyle, Robert Boid, Wm. Baldwin, Nancy Beard, Allen Baldwin, Catharine Brown, James Brown, Matthew Bain, Moses Beatty, Jonathan Bunleyson, James W. Baker.
- C.
John Coston, (2) Solomon Croover, Isabella R. Cheeks, Thomas S. Cochran, John S. Cheeks, David Culbarson, Wm. Cornwell, Daniel Cook.
- D.
Lewis Dinkins, James Dinkins, James Dearmont, Evans & Runyon.
- F.
Wm. Flinn, (2) James N. Flaniken, Robert Faires, Samuel Farr.
- G.
Thomas Grier, Richard Gillespie, Saml. Gordon, Brittain Garrard, Olive Gray, Thos. Gillespie, Wm. M. Giles, Rev. Wm. Gause, William Griffith, Hugh Galloway.
- H.
Samuel Houston, Samuel Holding, Robert Howe, Joseph L. Hood, (2) William Hendrix, Rev. H. Hunter, Miles Hill, Benj. Hargrove, Benj. Hux, Henry Hoover, Elizabeth O. Hill, Silas Hunter, Geo. W. Hugstun, John Hugstun, John Howel, Davidson Henderson.
- J.
John Jones, William Jamison.
- K.
Thomas Kendrick, John Kerr, David Karr, John W. King, Marcus Kennedy.
- L.
George Lemons, John L. ttle, (2) Thos. Luis, Robert Lindsay, Thos. Loving, Wm. Luckey.
- M.
Joseph McGinnis, (2) John M'Coy, Theodore Merrill, Harriet Jane Moore, (2) Joseph M'Ruff, Mr. Mason, John Miller, Jas. Martin, Elizabeth Mason, George M'Ginn, D. M'Donald, Washington Morrison, (2) Elam Moore, Rev. Malcom M'Pherson, (2) Anna M'Lure, John M'Donald, Harriet R. Moore, Wm. I. Morrison.
- N.
N. Jesse Neely. James J. Orr.
- P.
Benjamin Person, Alexander Porter, David Purviance, John C. Pharr, Ehlu Perry, Joseph Pritchard.
- R.
Carnes H. Robison, Hugh Rogers, Jackson Rodden, Amelia Russ, Wm. Reid, Joseph Rogers, Joseph Reid, Peter Ralph, Jonas Rudisill.
- S.
John M. Slaughter, John Sloan, Reuben Shores, John Sprung, Catharine Shinn, Mary Y. Spratt, Rawter I. Simons, Philip Sterns, Nathan Sutliff, (2) John Smith, William Sharpley, Martin Sheffner, Wm. O. Sam. ons, John Stinson, Elijah B. Seltzer, Daniel Smith.
- T.
B. F. Taylor, Wm. Thomas, Joseph Todd, Daniel Towle, Joseph Thomson.
- V.
V. Poly Varner.
- W.
Matilda Williamson, Benjamin West, Jourdon Williamson, Wm. J. Wilson, John J. Walker, Wm. J. Webb, George Waddle, Calvin S. Weir, Rev. John M. Wilson, (2) Francis Wilson, Thos. Williamson, John Wallis.

146—3191 W. M. SMITH, P. M.

Letters

REMAINING in the Post-office at Lincolnton, N. C. 1st July, 1826.

- A.
William J. Abernathy.
- B.
Alfred Bridges, Wm. Brotherton, Lawrence Bringle, Eliza Bridges, Spruce A. Bogs, Jonas Bradshaw, Mathias Baringer, David Bookout, (2).
- C.
Jephthah Clark, John Cathey, John Cloringer, Edward Cook, John Cook, Henry Cluie, Jr. David Costner, Philip Causler, Jr. Christian Clodfelter, James Collier, Deury Collier, John Carpenter, (2) Jeremiah Clanton.
- D.
Elishu Dyer, John B. Davis.
- E.
Christopher Eaker.
- F.
Christopher Flowers, Joseph Finger, Jas. Falls.
- G.
John Goodson, William Gilchrist, Nelson Guthrie, Mason Gillure.
- H.
Thomas Hill, Richard Harmon, Miss Fanny Hoyle, William Hunsucker.
- K.
Thomas Kendrick, Mrs. Sophia Keller.
- L.
Thoms Love, Francis Layman.
- M.
John Mull, Robert M'Cashin, George Moore, John March, John M'Nie, Jacob M'Carly, Miss Elizabeth Mauny, George Mauny, Alexander Morrison, Wm. Muligan.
- N.
Robert Neal.
- O.
Benjamin Ormand, Richard O'Neal, Robert Orr, (2).
- P.
Asa Parker.
- R.
Henry Rudisill, Robert Ramsy, Jas. Ramsey, Paul A. Reace.
- S.
Wiliam Shipz, Wm. Singleton, Henry Sitez, Susanah Sittz, Enos Sherrel, William Senter.
- T.
William Tucker, David Thornburg, (2) John Torrance, Conrad Tipps, John Turner.
- V.
John Vickers.
- W.
Isaac Willis, John Warlach, Thos. Williams, Green Wallace, Thomas Weer.

76—3191 D. REINHARDT, P. M.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

William Means }
Joseph Blackwood, } Petition to review the report of the Clerk.
Chas. T. Alexander,
James Means.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Means is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the *Catawba Journal*, that the said James Means appear at our next Court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. e. 693—pr. adv. \$2.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE Examination in this infant Institution took place on Thursday, the 15th June, in presence of a respectable number of the trustees and citizens from the town and country; and we are happy to have it now power to state, that our highest expectations were more than realized on the occasion. The classes were so judiciously arranged, and such equality existed, that no attempt was made to signalize individuals; the trustees believing that honors could not be conferred on some, without doing injustice to others. A considerable number of very small scholars, the most of whom commenced in the alphabet, were examined in spelling from 2 to 5 syllables, to the admiration of all. Those who were examined on reading, manifested the strictest attention to punctuation and emphasis. The different classes in Grammar, Parsing, Geography, Painting, &c. have, probably, not been excelled by any in the same time.

The Rev. Thomas Cottrell and lady were accompanied to this place with various letters of recommendation from the most intelligent and respectable sources in Warren county, where they formerly taught; and such has been the almost unexampled progress of the pupils under their care during their first session, that we feel no hesitation in recommending our Institution to the attention and patronage of the public in general, under the firm persuasion, that the various branches of female education will be taught as radically as in any other part of the state.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
R. I. DINKINS, Secretary.

N. B. In this Academy, all the branches usually attended to in female academies, are thoroughly taught; and three teachers constantly employed. The prices of tuition are as follows: Literature, \$10 per session. Drawing, Painting and Needle-Work, \$10 do. Music, on the Piano, \$20 do. All payable in advance.

The editors of the *Cheraw Gazette* and *Camden Journal*, will give the above three insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts for payment.

3190

Millinery & Mantumaking.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has arrived here from Charleston—where she intends to carry on the above business in its various branches and at the shortest notice.—Lefghorn hats cut and trimmed in the latest and newest style—old Legghorns bleached and cleaned equal to new.

N. B.—Head dresses made in the latest and newest English and French fashions, also, Turbans pinned up in the best manner.

E. LEVISON.
Mrs. E. Levison occupies, at present, the house lately occupied by Mr. James Harty, nearly opposite the Female Academy. 3190

Notice

IS hereby given to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that all those who have any business to transact with me, in my official capacity, are requested to attend to it on the 4th Monday of this month, previous to the Court; inasmuch as the law requires me to make my returns on the first day of the Court, or suffer myself to be amerced in every case wherein I fail to make my return on the Monday of Court.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.
July 1, 1826.—3190

For Sale, for Cash only.

Hogs' Lard, Whiskey in barrels, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Jamaica Rum, Northern Rum, Best Madeira Wine, best Port Wine, Paints, Medicines and Drugs, &c. &c.

ALSO,
A good assortment of Bolting Cloths, and Fan Riddles.
JOHN IRWIN.
June 9, 1826. 3189

Estate of Jno. Boyd, dec'd.

NOTICE is given to all those who gave their notes at the sale of Jno. Boyd, deceased, that the same have now become due, and that payment must be made before the first day of August next, or suit will be brought upon each, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can or will be given.

P. BARRINGER, Adm'r.
Charlotte, June 8, 1826. 894

P. S. Mr. Wm. Smith, of this place, has all the papers belonging to said estate, in his hands, &c.

Notice

IS hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, dated the 20th of May last, I shall sell, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th of August next, a certain tract of land belonging to the heirs at law of Isaac Beatty, deceased, lying in Mecklenburg county, on the waters of Sugar creek, adjoining the lands of James Byram, William Lees, and the lands of John Wilson, deceased, containing about 40 acres. 12 months credit will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. n. e.
June 21, 1826. 3192

Notice

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, bearing date the 20th of May last, I shall sell, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, a certain tract of land, belonging to the heirs of John M'Lure, deceased, lying in the county of Mecklenburg, adjoining the lands of Robert Barnett, Richard Robinson and Robert Robinson; and also a tract of land usually called the Bowles' old place, containing, by estimation, one hundred and twelve acres. Twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. n. e.
June 21, 1826. 3192

Runaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th instant, a negro girl named CHLOE. She is 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and of a rather a yellow complexion. Also, a boy named BILL, aged 16 or 17, but quite small of his age. Said negroes are supposed to be lurking about Charlotte. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will secure them in jail, or deliver them to me.

3190 B. OATES.

Constables' Executions.

For sale, at this Office.
Deeds, for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

(FROM A POEM CALLED "GRAPENSTEIN," JUST PUBLISHED.)

WOMAN.

O Woman! woman! how pourtray thy features,
Thou lovely mischief!—Gentlest of God's creatures,

And worst of furies; flower of Paradise,
And rank, foul weed, with deadliest poison fraught:

Top of all virtue, extract of all vice;
Above all value, yet so cheaply bought;
Source of all good, and fountain of all evil;
Man's heaven and hell, his angel and his devil;

God's favorite, and God's abomination;
Our curse and blessing, saviour and damnation;
The rock on which man's shipwrecked hopes are lost,

The haven where his bark in peace reposes,
The sea of troubles where his soul is tossed,
The spirit that o'er his life a calm diffuses;
Earth's deepest stain, creation's brightest spot,
Tell me, what art thou, and what art thou not?

It grieves me, ladies, to the heart to say
Things harsh as these, but 'tis a covert way
To flatter you, for still the Muses deal

In fiction, so I pray you take the good—
(Which is all true) and cast away the ill,
As nonsense, slander, by mere malice brewed;
False as the despot's oaths, the devil's wiles,
The statesman's statement, and the courtier's smiles.

BALLAD.

Thy way along life's bright path lies,
Where flowers spring up before thee,
And faithful hearts and loving eyes
Assemble to adore thee:—

The great and wise bend at thy shrine,
The fair and young pursue thee;
Fame's chaplets round thy temples twine,
And pleasure smiles to woo thee!

Yet 'mid each blessing time can bring,
Thy breast is still repining;
'Tis cold as Ammon's icy spring,
O'er which no sun is shining;
And friendship's presence boasts no charm,
And beauty's smiles are slighted;
Nor joy nor fame the heart can warm,
That early love has blighted!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

MR. CARTER, the senior Editor of the New-York Statesman, in his 69th letter, in relating his interview with our countryman, Perkins, says:

"He sat with us two or three hours, and was so kind as to show us all the letters which had passed between him, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Canning, and Lord Liverpool, respecting his invention of steam guns. They pay a high compliment to his ingenuity, and, after visiting his manufactory, express a favorable opinion as to the practicability of this mode of warfare. The Duke of Wellington remarked, that he saw no reason why it should not produce a new era in military science; and he thought no troops could be brought up to face a park of artillery discharging a shower of shot with such rapidity. This is high authority, in which the two ministers concur. The invention will be equally effective by land and sea. A public experiment was to be tried in Regent's Park on the 6th of December, at which the staff of the army, and the great men of the metropolis, were to be present. No doubt was entertained as to the result, nor that steam will at no distant period supersede the use of gunpowder.

Invited by the comforts of the hearth, Mr. Perkins entered somewhat at length into philosophical and medical speculations, giving the result of his experiments in hydraulics, to prove the compressibility of water. His investigations have led him to a full conviction, that the ocean, at the depth of five hundred miles from its surface, ceases to be liquid, becoming from mere pressure a solid, dense, mass of matter, constituting the central portions of the globe. He related an amusing anecdote connected with this subject. Soon after his arrival in London, he went one evening to listen to the instructions of a Professor of Philosophy. The subject of the lecture happened to be hydraulics, in which the incompressibility of water was inculcated; our American philosopher entered into a discussion of the point with the professor, and so fully satisfied him of the falsity of the axiom, that on the following evening he had the candor to retract his doctrines, and give another lecture to his class on the compressibility of water. Mr. Perkins also gave us a detail of his experiments, which were successful, for converting air into a permanent visible liquid. In short, he seems to play with the elements; and above all, has been the first to bring into complete subjection the fiery and intractable power of steam.

This gentleman takes a lively interest in the inventive genius of his countrymen, to whom his situation in the focus of mechanics, his acquaintance with London, and above all, his own experience, enable him to afford great assistance. He spoke in very free and favorable terms of the invention for converting iron into steel by a simple process, entertaining no doubt of its success, nor that the patentee will realize an immense fortune. The celebrated banker Goldschmidt has purchased one quarter of the patent for £10,000, and says he would not part with it for ten times that amount. If my information is correct, the real inventor has been defrauded of the reward of his ingenuity, and another person is likely to reap the profits.

An anecdote was related to us of a Philadelphian in London, who has an invention for extracting calculi. I have examined the ingenious instrument, and witnessed the method of using it. If it shall succeed, it will supersede the horrible operation of lithotomy. Like many men of genius, the inventor has the misfortune not to be in affluent circumstances, and on that account met with some difficulties in securing the benefits of his skill and industry. One of the most distinguished physicians in London, after examining the apparatus and satisfying himself of its merits, sat down and wrote a check for £500, handing it to our countryman, and saying that if the invention should form a source of profit, the money might be refunded; but if not, he would please consider it as a gratuity."

NAPOLEON.—The following particulars of this extraordinary man are given in a very interesting work recently published, called "Recollections of a Pedestrian."

"Toulon has become famous in history, for having been the spot upon which a certain Lieutenant of Artillery first made himself known, during its occupation by the English. His behaviour during that period afterwards recommended him to more particular notice, as a man well qualified to execute bloody and unrelenting projects. I had determined upon making some inquiries respecting the events that had occurred during the siege; and having a letter to deliver to a gentleman to whom I had been recommended, I proceeded to his house, which stood not far from the Courser. He was at home, received me with much politeness, and requested that I would dine with him that day. I did so and met two or three persons. After dinner, our conversation turned on the death of Bonaparte, which had taken place not a very long time before. An old man, who was one of the company, said, 'Well, I knew the defunct King of France.' 'Did you know him intimately?' I asked. 'No, sir, no; it was difficult to do that. He was always cold and reserved, and there was something in his eye that made one feel uneasy in his company. Besides, he appeared to be constantly ruminating on some project; and I well remember that when the news of the approach of our army had arrived, at the time that Toulon was occupied by the English, he seemed to become every day more restless. And when the army came, and Salicetti got him appointed Chief de Brigade, and when he put on his uniform, I saw him smile, and heard him mutter, 'My destiny is commencing.' He was a brave fellow; but not too merciful; for when he entered Toulon, the day the English troops evacuated it, he had the streets swept with cannon, and down he marched his brigade, first to the quay; and when I got there with my men, a terrible sight it was; for there were ships blazing, and women and children screaming and imploring mercy, and to be taken on board the boats; and then two powder ships, which had been set on fire, blew up with a tremendous roar, and the harbor looked like purgatory, with the poor devils struggling upon the water, and the trumpets and drums sounding, and the houses on fire, and the cries of terror and rage which we heard all round! Ma foi! I thought, too, that the young Chief de Brigade looked as if he was just in his element; for he was just as cool and calm among it all, as if he had been at a skirmish in the College of Brienne. When the Government changed, he was arrested at Nice (whether he had retired as a Terrorist or not) but he was soon released; and I never heard of, or saw him again, till he was the general of the Italian army. I was a little confounded when I found myself afterwards taking the oath of fidelity to him. Mais, ma foi! I had rather be where I am, with a good glass of wine, than have been Emperor of France, and now lying in my grave."

The reflection, if not one which did credit to my informant as an ambitious enterprising man, at least proved his philosophy; and had the subject of it been as indifferent to fame and power as his ancient acquaintance, Europe might, perhaps, have been now at peace with the Republic of France: the Duke of Wellington, plain Sir Arthur Wellesley; Waterloo, a nameless village; Venice, a free state; and the rider on the whirlwind—the director of the storm himself, an elderly, contented coffee-drinking invalid.

Such is destiny!—such is the influence of one mighty sleepless spirit, which feels its own! Like the proud vessel when, compared to the vast and yawning abyss around her, is as a speck, an atom; yet, by the skill of those within her, makes the wind and waves subservient to her course."

PUGILISM IN AFRICA.

Having heard a great deal of the boxers of Haussa, I was anxious to witness their performance. Accordingly I sent one of my servants to offer two thousand whydah for a pugilistic exhibition. As the death of one the combatants is almost certain before a battle is over, I expressly prohibited all fighting in earnest. The boxers arrived, attended by two drums, and the whole body of butchers, who here compose "the Fancy." A ring was soon formed, by the master of the ceremonies throwing dust on the spectators, to make them stand back. The drummers entered the ring, and began to drum lustily. One of the boxers followed quite naked, except a skin round the middle. He placed himself in an attitude as if to oppose an antagonist, and wrought his muscles into action seemingly to find out that every sinew was in full force for the approaching combat; then coming from time to time, to the side of the ring, and presenting his right arm to the bystanders, he said, "I am a hyena, I am a lion, I am able to kill all that oppose me." The spectators to whom he presented himself laid their hands on his shoulder repeating—"The blessing of God be upon thee." "Thou art a hyena?" "Thou art a lion." He then abandoned the ring to another, who shewed off in the same manner. The right hand and arms of the pugilists were now bound with narrow country cloth, beginning with a fold round the middle finger, when, the hand being first clenched with the thumb between the fore and middle fingers, the cloth was passed in many turns round the fist, the wrist, and the fore arm. After about twenty had separately gone through their attitudes of defiance, and appeals to the spectators, they were next brought forward by pairs. If they happened to be friends, they laid their left breasts together twice and exclaimed, "We are lions, 'We are friends.'" One then left the ring, and another was brought forward. If the two did not recognise one another as friends, the set-to immediately commenced. On taking their stations, the two pugilists first stood at some distance, parrying with the left hand open, and when ever opportunity offered, striking with the right. They generally aimed at the pit of the stomach, and under the ribs. Whenever they closed, one seized the other's head under his arm, and beat it with his fist, at the same time striking with his knee between the antagonist's thighs. In this position, with his head in *chancery*, they are said sometimes to attempt to gouge or scoop out one of the eyes. When they break loose, they never fail to give a swinging blow with the heel under the ribs, or sometimes under the left ear. It is these blows which are so often fatal. The combatants were repeatedly separated by my orders, as they were beginning to lose their temper. When this spectacle was heard of, girls left their pitchers at the wells, the market people threw down their baskets, and all ran to see the fight. The whole square before my house was crowded to excess. After six pairs had gone through several rounds, I ordered them, to their great satisfaction, the promised reward, and the multitude quietly dispersed.—*Claperton's Discoveries in Africa.*

Marriage Ceremonies in Africa.—The following account of a Bornou wedding, is from Major Denham's Narrative, just published:—"In these southern climes all business as well as pleasure is transacted before the generality of people in England have finished their night's rest, and this morning I rode out by daylight to see the ceremony of a Bornou wedding. The lady was from Angornou, and the bridegroom's friends, to the number of twenty or thirty, all mounted in their best clothes, went to give her welcome; she was mounted on a bullock, whose back was covered with blue and white turkadees, and followed by four female slaves, laden with straw baskets, wooden bowls, and earthen pots; while two other bullocks carried the rest of the dowry, which consisted of a certain number of turkadees and robes. She was attended by her mother, and five or six young ladies, who acted as brides-maids. We galloped up to them repeatedly, which is the mode of salutation. The woman covered their faces, & scream their thanks, the men, however, wheel their horses quickly, and return with their eyes cast to the ground, it being considered as extremely indecorous for them to look upon the bride. The lady, after this, proceeds to the bridegroom's house, with her mother, and there remains shut up until the evening, when she is handed over to her justly im-

patient lord: for the whole day he is obliged to parade the street with a crowd after him, or to sit on a raised seat, *a la Sultan*, in his house, dressed in all the finery he can either borrow or buy, while the people crowd in upon him, blowing horns, beating drums, and crying "Engouboron degah! Alla Kabunsho! Alla Kira!" "May you live for ever! God prosper you! Grey hairs to you!" to all which he makes no answer; but looks more foolish than one could suppose it possible for any man in so enviable a situation as that of a bridegroom to do."

Steam—A Miracle.—Sir Ralph Woodford told us that when the steamer was first started, (in Trinidad,) he and a large party, as a mode of patronizing the undertaking, took a trip of pleasure in her, 'till some of the Bocas of the main ocean. Almost every one got sick outside, and as they returned through the Boca Grande, there was no one on deck but the man at the helm and himself. When they were in the middle of the passage, a small privateer, such as commonly infested the Gulf during the troubles in Colombia, was seen making all sail for the coast of Trinidad. Her course seemed unaccountable; but what was the surprise, when they observed that, on nearing the coast, the privateer never tacked, and finally that she ran herself directly on shore, the crew at the same time leaping over the bows and sides of the vessel, and tampered off, as if they were mad, some up the mountains, and others into the thickets. This was so strange a sight, that Sir Ralph Woodford ordered the helmsman to steer for the privateer, that he might discover the cause of it.—When they came close, the vessel appeared deserted: Sir Ralph went on board of her, and after searching various parts without finding any one, he at length opened a little side cabin, and saw a man lying on a mat, evidently with some broken limb. The man made an effort to put himself in a posture of supplication; he was pale as ashes, his teeth chattered, and his hair stood on an end.—"Misericordia! Misericordia! Ave Maria!" flattered forth the Colombian. Sir Ralph asked the man what was the cause of the strange conduct of the crew—"Misericordia!" was the only reply.

"Subeils quien soy?" [Do you know who I am?]

"El—el—O Senor! misericordia! Ave Maria!" answered the smuggler.

It was a considerable time before the fellow could be brought back to his senses, when he gave this account of the matter:—that they saw a vessel apparently following them, with only two persons on board, and steering, without a single sail, directly in the teeth of the wind, current, and tide:

Against the breeze, against the tide,
She steaded with upright keel.

That they knew no ship could move in such a course by human means; that they heard a deep roaring noise, and saw an unusual agitation of water, which their fears magnified; finally, that they concluded it to be a supernatural appearance, accordingly drove their own vessel ashore in an agony of terror, and escaped as they could; that he himself was not able to move, and that when he heard Sir Ralph's footsteps, he verily and indeed believed that he was fallen into the hands of the Evil Spirit.

Coleridge's West Indies.

Miserable Anticipations.—In a Work just published, by the ingenious Mr. G. Farren, of the Asylum Life Assurance Company, 70, Cornhill, which contains illustrations of the progress of Mania, Melancholia, Craziness, and Demonomania, we find the following passage:—

"From observations worthy of confidence, it would seem that persons of dark complexion and black hair are more generally the subjects of mania than those of fair skin, with light, brown, or red hair, in the proportion of 132 to 30; and it has been thought that the mania of the former is characterised by violence, while the latter sinks into gloom and incurable fatuity."

A man has some reason, then, to thank his stars for the advantage of having received from nature a fair face; but there is no unmixed good in this world. We remember, a year or two ago, the keeper of the principal gaol in Cheshire, communicated, as the result of his lengthened observations, that he had observed, murderers were always persons with fair hair and blue eyes. The anxious parent who, struck with the observations of the Governor of the Cheshire gaol, looked on the raven locks and dingy hue of his offspring with the satisfactory anticipation, that, at all events, he had many chances of escaping being a murderer, has now his satisfaction damped, by the melancholy fact disclosed to him by Mr. Farren—that if he is not likely to cut his neighbor's throat, he is more likely to cut his own.

A London paper says, nothing more fully proves that Fortune is blind, than her giving £30,000 in Prizes to two Members of Parliament who voted against Lotteries.

We remember reading in the *Evangelical Magazine* many years ago, an advertisement, which from false punctuation, read thus:—"Wanted a coachman to look after a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind." But we do not remember ever to have seen a more beautiful mixture of spiritual and temporal seriously before the public, than the following, which appeared in the *Old Times* of Saturday, the 1st inst. "Wanted a confidential man as presser and measurer in a woollen warehouse, in the neighborhood of Basinghall street. A man of *evangelical principles* would be preferred; and none need apply whose thumb is not two inches wide! Apply, if by letter, postpaid, addressed Isaac Jones, Guildhall Coffee-house, Guildhall."

Manufacture of Parliamentary Petitions.—A countryman was boasting a few days since that he had signed no less than four petitions in one day, "two to the House o' Lords, and two to the House of Commons." "And what were they about, Thomas?" a neighbour asked. "Oh! for the emancipation of slaves and the sma' notes." "And what ken ye about either slavery or sma' notes, Thomas?" "Deel, gin the truth were kent, John, unco little; but I did the ape to please the minister, and the tither to please the Laird." *Perth Courier.*

An Inference.—A servant, who lived many years with a clergyman, his master took occasion to say—"John, you have been a long time in my service; I dare say you will be able to preach a sermon as well as I."—"Oh, no Sir," said John, "but many an inference I have drawn from yours."—"Well," said the clergyman, "I will give you a text out of Job—let me hear what you infer from it.—And the asses snuffed up the East wind."—"Well," replied John, "the only inference I can draw from this is, that it would be a long time before they would grow fat upon it."

(From the New Arabian Nights' Entertainments.)

THE ANGEL OF DEATH AND THE KING.

A King, who had accumulated immense treasures, built a magnificent palace, and filled it with officers, Chamberlains, and slaves. One day, when he had assembled his whole court at a splendid festival, and saw himself at the very summit of prosperity, and every where around him the utmost profusion, he said to himself:—"O my soul! behold, thou art in possession of all the bounties of the earth! What is there left that thou canst wish for, but long life and the continuance of thy good fortune?" At this instant there approached a man, clothed in rags, and with every appearance of a beggar. He knocked at the gate so violently that the whole palace shook with it. "Ha!" cried the porter, "what manners are these?—wait till the king has dined, and he will then give thee what thou askest of him."—"Tell your master," said the stranger, "to come out immediately, for I have an affair to settle with him, which must not be delayed."—"Wretch!" replied the porter, "who art thou that can dare to announce thyself in this way."—"Announce me to the king, and that will be enough," answered the stranger. The king forbade them to admit him; and the stranger knocked again, yet louder than before. The slaves hastened out with clubs in their hands to fall upon him. "Stay," cried he to them, in a dreadful voice, "I am the Angel of Death!" Then were their hearts like ice; and they stood motionless with horror. "Take whom thou wilt instead of me," said the king.—"That is not my errand," replied the angel. "To thee am I come; to snatch thee from amid the treasures thou hast heaped together." "Accursed be those riches," said the king, "since they have prevented my serving God! I fancied they would be profitable unto me, and now that I am compelled to quit them, with empty hands, there remains to me nothing thereof but the vain desire." At this moment God miraculously gave speech to the treasures of the king, and they said:—"Why dost thou curse us? curse rather thine own soul. God created us like thyself, of earth, and gave us into thy hands, to assist the poor and needy, to build mosques, bridges, caravanseras, and hospitals, and so obtain thy reward, both in this world and the next. But thou hast locked us up, thou hast made use of us to gratify thine own desires, and art now ungrateful to us; thou leavest us with regret, and utterest imprecations against us, as thine enemies: in what have we injured thee?"

The king was about to reply, but the Angel of Death allowed him not time. He snatched away his soul, ere he could utter a word.

A boy, ten years old, who had been completely deaf from infancy, has been cured by Dr. Deleau, of Paris, by simply injecting air through the eustachian tube, which leads from the throat into the cavity of the tympanum or drum of the ear.